A Fercible Avowal of the Canr's Position-Interesting Balloon Journey Across Prance-Studying the Migration of Birds -Germans Rivalling British Shiphullders A 20.000 Ton Steamer in Prospect.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-Russia has given ample evidence within a few days of her complete mastery of the Turkish situation. She has not hesitated to veto a pet project of her ally, and that, too, without even an appropry for her arbitrariness. It has been a somewhat humiliating experience for sensitive French pride, and there are some signs of restiveness under the infliction. It is more a financial than a political matter. No, that is not quite the right way to put it. The whole European situation is more a matrof finance than of politics. It is impossible to say whether financial or more broadly political considerations are the more potent in influencing and shaping it.

Never before, perhaps, have financial influences been so potent in international politics. They have come to the front not only in the Eastern question, but they dominate the Spanlat crists from the European point of view. It inay even become necessary before long to explain now Mr. Cleveland's Administration is hampered in dealing with the Cuban-Spanish situation by the influence of the European financial world. It is well understood that France's somewhat violent championing of the Spanish cause is due solely to the fact that the bulk of Spanish and Cuban bonds are locked up

Dropping this digression, it should be said that precisely similar motives led the French Government to not forward a project for saving the credit of the Turkish empire. By some strange fatality French capitalists are the holders of many millions of the Sultan's depreciated obligations. Naturally they wish to present: protect their interests. Under most circumstances, the financiers of France are all-powerful with the tiovernment. Their influence is never obtrusive, always conservative, always for peace. The same may be said of the financial factor in politics throughout Europe.

It may, perhaps, be more correctly described as the commercial interest. Its influence is neither corrupt nor illegitimate; on the contrary, it is a safeguarding power which sometimes does not make itself felt as strongly as its rights and the interest of the people demand. It is a seifish power naturally, but it would be assuming a good deal to say that it is an unfair or an indiscreet power in general or in the pres-The proposition advanced by France through

M. Hanotaux, her Foreign Minister, included the suggestion that Russia should accept a seat upon the international Commission in charge of the Ottoman debt, where she is at present unrepresented. This was an extremely clever move on the part of M. Hanotaux, from the point of view of Turkish bondholders. It was, furthermore, a suggestion which it was to the financial advantage of Russia to accept. But it involved the vital point of placing Russia in direct association with the other powers in relation to the Eastern situation. This is the last thing which Russian policy would concede. Russia is in fact if not in name complete master of the Sultan at the present moment. She proposes to maintain that relationship toward the sick man until she has accomplished all her purposes in that quarter of the world. She has not announced those purposes publicly, but they are pretty well understood. We have in lieu of them a remarkably frank declaration of present Russian policy, made this week in an undoubt-edly inspired article in; the Petersburgskiya Viedomosti. It is a declaration so clear, so important, and of such universal interest to all observers of public affairs that I give a full translation:

translation:

"Various foreign journals, especially in France, have lately announced that Russia has agreed to appoint a representative on the Council of the Ottoman Bett in Constantinople. At its sight, if the news turn out to be correct, the appointment of our delegate to that council would appear to be a de-irable means of increasing Russian influence over Turkey. This is how the matter is presented in the European press. The salvation of the Ottoman empire depends exclusively upon financial improvement, and the finances of Turkey must be taken in hand in order to prevent the threatening downfall of the Ottoman power.

"This means the institution of an international control over Turkish finances similar to the control in Egypt, and the absence of a Russian delegate from the council of bencholders has hitherto been the chief obstacle in the way of giving that institution an international character. Hence the afforts of European Governments, especially that of France, to induce Russia to take part in the council. But what was Russia to can by this? The

ments, especially that of France, to induce Russia to take part in the council. Hut what was Russia to gain by this? The advantage of it for Europe, and especiall for the Jewish bankers of Europe, is evident. Russia has never officially recognized the council of bondholders controlling the revenues of Turkey as a guarantee for her loans from these Hebrew bankers. The latter, forefrom these Hebrew bankers. The latter, fore-seeing the imminent bankruptcy and perhaps final rum of the Turkish empire, are at present doing all they can to place Russia in the posi-tion of apparently sharing their interests, and for this purpose they require the presence of a Russian delegate on the council of bondholders. In return Russia is promised the punctual pay-ment of the war contribution of 3,000,000 more than she has received during the last few years.

years.

"But what would Russia gain by this arrangement? The Jew bankers of Europe fear to leave Russia the independent position which she has obtained for herself in Turkish affairs. In the event of a final settlement of accounts they event of a final settlement of accounts they are affald of encountering Russia free of all obligation toward them and unbound by their interests, and now they are making every effort, perhaps at the last moment, to insure themselves by enticing Russia on to their side. We repeat, what advantage can there be for Russia in this new adjustment of this Eastern question, except the certainty of receiving an extra million rubles? Where is there any advantage for Russia in a political sense? The whole nolicy of Russia since the last war has been to set aside the interference of Europe to the affairs and fate of Turkey. Our diplomacy was salle to keep the Suitan from joining the Triple Alliance at the moment of his greatest political power. We have succeeded in isolating Turkey from Eucland, which has now lost all prestige in the eyes of the Ottoman Government, and Russia stands face to face with Turkey alone. Finding no support from any one of the European powers and feeling completely decendent upon Russia, there is no doubt that Turkey will fulfill every demand that we make upon ber, and probably in a comparatively short space of time will place herself entirely at Russia's disposition. This new phase of the Eastern question is clearly understood by the Western Governments, who recognize the predominance of Russia and who are now trying to create in the place of Turkey as a State something appearing to embedy the interests of Europe, so that in the sevent of a liquidation of oid accounts. Russia would encounter in the Dardanelles not Turkey but Europe, as in Riss. The first step toward the attainment of this aim is the appointment of a Russia deligate to the Conneil of the Ottoman Publ. Can it possibly be that 200 years of constant struggle, tremendous effort, and incalculation says the time of the Ottoman Publ. Can it possibly be that 200 years of constant struggle, tremendous effort, and incalculation says in the sacrifice for exclusive dominion on the Black Sea and free exit into the Melliterranean are to result are afraid of encountering Russia free of all obligation toward them and unbound by their

There can be no mistaking the attitude of Russia after such a forcible avowal. The concert of Europe with regard to Turkey means, as it has always meant, concerted inaction until it shall suit Russia's purpose to deal with the situation single - handed. That moment, of course, will not come until Russia believes herself strong enough to defy the protest of such power or powers as might desire to restrain her. In the mean time she will discuss no end of reforms for Turkey with her neighbors and will profess the most earnest solicitude for the maintenance of the Eastern concert.

Some fear has been felt of late, amid the nurly-burly of sordid events, that public appreciation of the shining genius of the English Poet Laureate might fade in the minds of his countrymen. Mr. Labouchere has been at pains to discover where this fear is most keenly feit. The newspapers printed a paragraph the other thy it explanation of Mr. Austin's recent science, accounting for it by the fact that he has been saimon fishing in the Tweed. Mr. Labouchere finds that this announcement was kindly sent to the press by the Poet Laureate's publishers. The editor of Truth is cruci enough to only to publish this fact, but to add an expression of his personal sorrow that we are so hear the end of the angling season.

Mr. Labouchere's punishment has come day in explanation of Mr. Austin's recent silence, accounting for it by the fact that he has been salmon fishing in the Tweed, Mr. Lakindly sent to the press by the Poet Laureate's publishers. The editor of Truth is cruel enough tression of his personal sorrow that we are so near the end of the angling season.

promptly. Yesterday's newspapers contain a half column report of a speech which the Post Laureare delivered the previous evening to the Volunteer Corps at Ashford. It was a good speech, strictly grammatical from beginning to CONTROL OF TURKISH FINANCES. | end, and full of the lurid fire of patriotism. It was modelled on the well-known lines of the German Emperor's addresses to his faithful Patriotic Pross from the Poet Laurente soldiers. He began by giving his heavers some excellent practical advice. He commiserated them that they could scarcely hope to become as good soldlers as the regulars. but he assured them that "ther might, by constant and earnest endeavor, make themselves marksmen so unerring that in any possible circumstances calling for the display of their prowess they would be most formidable "Therefore, I say to you," the Poet Laureste ventured to add in his most impressive manner, "study to be cool, deliberate, infallible marksmen, and if you achieve that end there is no army in the world, however large, however well equipped, however disciplined, however ably led, that in the terrible calculations of conflict would not take you into serious account." This sentiment, it is unnecessary to add, called

forth cheers. The speaker defended bimself in advance against the objection that he might be going outs de his sphere in offering such counsel. 'Happily the days lie behind us," he said. when the doctrine, compendiously expressed in the phrase 'Art for Art's sake only,' was deemed a doctrine of wisdom and dignity, and when it was deemed derogatory to the poet, and, indeed, to the votary of any art, to concern himself with things so munuane and so vulgar the State, or the strength of the empire. To that unmanly and demoralizing doctrine I never could yield assent; and more than ever I feel it to be the bounden duty of every citizen to put his country first in the order of his affec-

tions, and himself and his pursuits second." Presently he ventured boldly into the dangerous field of international relationship, and while there he solved off-hand the vexed question, "Why England is not loved." These few sentences made it perfectly clear to everybody

present:

"We have been told repeatedly of late that as a nation we are not loved. I should have been greatly surprised if we were, for in that case human nature, that most permanent of all things, would have conformed to the destrine of evolution and would have furnished us with an entirely new type. From time immemorial, jealensy rather than love has been the passion inspired by greatness in the breast of those who would them-elves fain be great; and the only remedy! I have ever heard of for escaping the buzzings of envy is to remain in the shade. But the greatness of England is as manifest as the sun itself, and must pay the penalty of its the greatness of England is as manifest as the sun itself, and must pay the penalty of its lustre. It so happens moreover, that in these days self-interest conspires with self-love to foster vertain notorious antipathies. Colonial expansion is the mania of the hour; and the British empire goes on expanding to-day, as it expanded in the past, with an energy which, it must be concessed, makes all other efforts of the kind look rather insignificant. ICheers, The reason is that, with the English race, inured as they have been by centuries of liberty to individual initiative and to independent enterprise, colonizing is a natural impulse. With other communities it seems an arbitrary determination. Our propensity to people distant lands is organic and vital. Their resolve to limitate us is artificial and mechanical."

Lord Salisbury realized after reading this speech, if he had not done so before, what a mistake he made in appointing Mr. Austin Poet Laureate. He should have offered bim the chief

I mentioned in a recent cable despatch the inrestigations undertaken at several points on the Continent of atmospheric conditions at exceedingly high altitudes. Nine and one-half miles is the limit to which human ingenuity has thus ably beyond the height at which human lifemust cease to exist. Balloon experiments of all kinds are the fad of quite a large number of persons in Europe just now. One of the most interesting of recent aerial journeys was a trip made a week ago from Paris by two members of the Touring Club. Their journey lasted about seventeen hours and covered a distance of nearly four hundred miles without a break. They ascended from a suburb of Paris at 10 o'clock on Friday evening and travelled almost due south until they landed shortly after 3 o'clock the next afternoon near the town of Agen and not far from the Spanish frontier. The highest altitude which the balloon reached was a little more than two miles. where the temperature was 29° F. It was colder, however, at another point a thousand yards lower, where the thermometer marked

only 23. tain whether the best means of economizing gas, and of remaining a long time in the air. was to keep within a short distance of the earth, pose of attacking the stronghold of Maceo. or to seek a high altitude. During about eight hours the aeronauts kept the balloon within | Gomez stayed in concealment, never raising 1,000 feet of the ground. The great humidity | a firger for the relief of his beleaguered rising from the earth, causing moisture to coilect upon the balloon and thus adding to its It then offered a favorable opportunity for the weight, made it necessary for them to use Spanish informer, who at that time got out about three-quarters of their 1.000 pounds of | his scandalous fiction about Gomez's treason ballast. In the morning the heat of the to the Spanish cause. gas so that they rose to a high aititude, which | port has now been made manifest by the rethey maintained until nearly the end of the newal of military activity for the winter on journey. They are convinced that if they had the part of Gen. Gomez. There is no inforkept at the height of a mile or a mile and a half | mation here concerning his plan of campaign, throughout the trip, they might easily have pro- | or his design in respect to Macco. Not much longed the journey many hours. They noticed is known beyond the fact that he has comone interesting meteorological fact, namely, a fall of rain from a single layer of cloud, the common theory being that two strata of cloud are necessary for the production of rain.

An exhaustive study of the migration of hirds and incidentally of its relation to meteorological conditions has just been completed under the auspices of the British Association. For eight years the keepers of the lighthouses and lightships kept careful records of the movements of the migratory birds, and the result was more than 100,000 reports, which have been arranged and analyzed by Mr. E. Clarke, No. men in all the world are so well placed for making such observations as the British light keepers. They had done their work intelligently and well. First, as a general result, it is shown that almost the entire bird population is migratory. Very many birds which are poputarly supposed to be permanent residents move south at the approach of winter, and their places are taken by others of their race which come from further north. Autumn is the time when the phenomena of migration are most easily observed. The birds are in no hurry. Food is still plentiful. The great work of rearing their young is accomplished. With numbers vastly increased by the addition of new broods they fly leisurely, by easy stages, toward their winter quarters. In the spring it is quite different. The birds do not stop long on the way. Their numbers, vast as they are, are terribly depleted. Hird mortality in winter, in fact, must reach tremendously

The first sign of migration seen in England s usually in February, when such birds as wagtails and poswits begin to reappear. The influx continues through March and reaches its maximum in April, when thirty-seven species are recorded. Birds continue to arrive even until early June. In July the birds are on the wing sgain, a few which have gone further north in the late spring returning to their winter quarters in Scotland and England.

It is clearly shown by comparing the records of the light keepers with the daily weather charts that the movements of birds are mainly influenced by the temperature. There is no evidence to show that birds are able, by instinct or otherwise, to anticipate weather conditions, There is often a great deal of migration after a period of atorm, and there is other evidence to show that unusual weather of any sort has a strong influence upon the movements of the feathery hosts. The direction of the wind seems to be a matter of little importance to them. It may blow from any quarter during inigration, unless it should blow too hard, when it stops the birds altogether.

tons. She will go to the southern colonies via the Mediterranean ports and the Snez Canal. Envious British shipowners are gravely surgesting doubts of the possibility of navigating a vessel of this size through the Suez waterway. Such talk is silly, unless the capacity of the canal has been falsely described ever since its construction. The designers of this great work contemplated a large increase in the scope of marine architecture and provided a pathway for a levisthan almost if not quite as large as the Great Eastern.

Meantime English ship builders are consoling themselves with the fact that they have upon the stocks at the present moment a vessel of even larger capacity than the Great Eastern, intended for the transatiantic trade. This is the steamship Pennsylvania of 20,000 tons canacity, which Meers, Harland & Wolff are building at Belfa-t for the Hamburg-American line. The dimensions of this boat will be: Length, 593 feet; beam 62 feet, and draft, 30 feet. These dimensions are about the same as those of the Great Eastern, but the tennage is more than 1,000 larger. Even in this, however, British shipyards are not alread of their German rivals. The second of the Hamburg-American company's new boats, the construction of which has already been beaun in a German shipyari, will also be a 20,000 tonner.

GEN. GOMEZ IS IN THE FIELD. He Has Entered Upon a Winter Campaign

for the Freedom of Cuba The recent active operations of the Cuban patriots near Havana, under orders issued by General-in-Chief Maximo Gomez, are of importance in several respects. They are of especial interest in that they flatly contradict the false eport about Gen. Gomez, recently sent from Washington by a Spanish informer to a pro-Spanish organ in this city. The unnamed in-former declared to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, so sald this anonymous correspondent, that the revolutionary commander, after quarrelling with his Lieutenant, Gen. Maceo, announced his opposition to the further continuance of the war for liberty, and expressed his readiness to surrender to Spain upon such conditions as could be abtatued. The informer en tered into particulars, and pretended to quo. language which he said Gomez had uttered in his presence. He represented that Gomez was prepared to make easy terms with Sp.in. requiring merely that she should grant certain reforms to Cuba and extend a general amnesty to the rebels under his command. The Span ish informer sought to make Americans believe that Gen. Gomez was ready to present his sword to Weyler, as Gen. Robert E. Lee presented his sword to Gen. Grant thirty-one years ago. When the informer had put into the mouth of the revolutionary leader the words. "Let hostilities cease!" Le told of a storm of wrath in the breast of Gen. Maceo, who at once assumed the military leadership, after which Gen. Gomez disappeared, presumably to turn up in the Spanish camp with a plea to Weyler for mercy.

The whole of this story was false, every word of it. It was told at the Spanish Legation in Washington before it was transmitted to the anti-Cu an Evening Post in New York. One of the objects of it was to deceive the friends of Cuba in the United States by leading them to believe that the revolution was on its last legs. Another object of it was to deceive the men fighting under Macco in Pinar del Rio. A fundamental characteristics of the age in which despatch based upon the informer's fabrication was cabled from New York to Havana, there conveyed to Maceo's camp in the Rubi Hills, for the purpose of creating dissatisfaction among the fighting insurgents by giving them to understand that the Cuban leader had given up the hope of independence and deserted the cause of the revolution in

which they are culiated. The scheme was a failure. The western army of the Cubans has been active as ever, has never ceased to wage war, has not suffered in the least from dissatisfaction, and has daily manifested its heroic loyalty to the great cause. No one in it has believed that Gomez was faithless. Gen. Maceo himself knew of the faisity of the Spanish informer's story, since he had never taken part in the rumpus which the mendacious informer had concocted for the encouragement of Spain.

By the publication of the false report in this country some Americans may have been deceived. They were probably unable to account for the long inactivity of the chief military leader who had won po great distinction during the first year of the war. For many months there had not been a word of information as to his whereapouts. He had been out of sight, no one could guess in what part or which province of Eastern Cubs. He had lain still, month after month, while Maceo was in a critical One of the objects of the trip was to ascer- situation e.sewhere. Even when Gen. Weyler took the field, early in November, at the head of a powerful Spanish army, for the purwho had a comparatively small force, Gen.

The fraudulent character of the Spanish remenced operations for the season, that his army is moving in a westerly direction, that attacks have been made upon a number of places by the forces under his command, and that within the past few days a portion of these forces has carried the Cubae flag up to within a few miles of the fortifications of Havana, It certainly does not look as though the great leader were disheartened. It certainly looks as though it were his purpose to deliver a blow looks as though he had designs upon the ene

A few weeks ago he was in the province of Puerto Principe, where he took direction of the successful siege of the city of Gualmare. at which several hundred Spanish prisoners were captured, and from which some needed war material was obtained. He was then in fine spirits. Soon afterward, or less than a fortnight ago, news was received that his troops had entered the province of Matanzas. adjoining the province of Havana. In the week just past there have been reports of the appearance of his advance guard in the last named province, and of the attack upon the town of Guanabacos, which lies but four or five miles to the eastward of the city of Havana. It was only a raid, and was made in a region far ahead of the main body of the reve lutionary army, which is said to number 20, 000 men; but it is significant of a purpose, the development of which must yet awhile be waited for. The cry "Gomez is coming!" has been raised in province after province, has created alarm among the Spanish garrisons along the line, and has sounded within hearing of the troops that occupy the chief citadel of the enemy. Supply depots have been established on the way, from which the soldiers of

freedom can obtain provisions. upon the more serious work that must be ur upon the more serious work that must be undertaken, if the revolution is to be successful, can only be guessed at. It may be Gomez's design to make a diversion in favor of Macce, lie may attempt to cross the trocha. He may seek an opportunity to assail Weyler's rear or flank. He may turn his cannon, if that be possible, upon liavana. It is a significant circumstance that he has in some way procured a number of pieces o artillery. The lack of this weapon of war in past times upon the revolutionary side-has served as a restraining influence upon all the Cuban forces in the field. Somin has had an abundance of artillery all through the war. Onle has not had a single carnon ontil a very recent time. In consequence Spain has been able to meet Cuba at long range, while luba could strike Spain only at close quarters. It is to be hoped that Gomez has more large cannon, as well as more rites, than he is supposed to be in possession of. If he has half as many cannon as he ought to have for an army of the size of that which he commands, there is likely to be a turn in the fortunes of the war.

It cannot be told why Gomez has staved out of sight and remained inactive for so long a time, any more than the course he will hereafter pursue can be foretold.

It is to be said, however, that his maduct at this time marks the falsehood of the Spanish informer's story abant his desertion of the Cuba against Spain. His future operations will attract the interest of overy American lover of liberty. dertaken, if the revolution is to be successful,

MARK HANNA ON BOOKS.

LITERARY SIDE OF THE PRESI-DENI-MAKER'S CHARACTER.

Finds Fiction a Relief New and Then-Likes Dickens Masqueraded as Pick-wick Oace-Never Had Time to Beread "Les Miserables" - No Optnion of Postry, Mark Hanna, America's age-end Warwick,

has become almost at a bound the most interesting figure in public life to-day. His marvellous success as a business man, politician, and President-maker has proved that he is the fortunate possessor of rare intellectual endowments. Mark Hanna is peculiarly a nineteenth century product. He is, to a certain ex-tent, the incarnation of age-end tendencies, The century approaching its demise seemed to crave a man who should stand forth as the typical exponent of contemporary conditions. In Mark Hanna our civilization finds its characteristic representative, and as such the is worthy of study from various points of view. Brooks Adams, in his able essay entitled "The Law of Civilization and Decay," says: " When surplus energy has accumulated in such bulk as to preponderate over productive energy, it becomes the controlling social force. Thenceforward capital is autocratic, and energy vents itself through those organisms best fitted to give expression to the power of capital. In this last stage of consolidation the economic and perhans the scientific intellect is propagated, while the imagination fades and the emotional, the martial, and the artistic types of decay."



fronting Mark Hanna at the Hotel Waldorf recently and studied the outward sceming of the man whose achievements have been inexplicable to observers who fail to understand the they live. Here was the Economic Man. Imagination, emotion, the martial spirit, love of art, find little or no encouragement in the presonce of this cold, calm, triumphant moulder of men and events. Beneath Mark Hanna's gaze the soul of the poet would shrink and die, the throbbing heart of the artist would break in despair, and the eye of the dreamer who looks for the advent of the millennium next week would not dare to meet the chilly glene of this man who knows men.

But let it not be imagined for a moment that Mr. Hanna is at all contemptuous in his attitude toward art, literature, and the drama. "I have been a busy man for many years," he

said to me. "I have been compelled to devote nearly all of my time to men and affairs. I have not had much lessure to give to books." He was sented beside the genial Dr. Edward Bedloe, who looks forward with some confidence to representing this country as Minister to China, and the latter glanced at Mr. Hanua in-

quiringly. Hanna, have you not?" asked the would-be diplomatist.

"History? Yes. I have read a good deal of history at various times in my life. But I have not been able to pursue my studies in that line as far as I could have wished. Bible history I learned as a boy. My people were Quakers, you know. I gained a good deal of information years ago at Sunday school that I have never forgotten.

Mr. Hanna smiled grimly, and restored his cigar to a corner of his mouth. There is humor in the man's face, and now and then a note in his voice suggests that he is indulging in an inward chuckle that may be either philanthropic or sardonic-it is hard to say which,

"An opportunity to make history is more to be desired than leisure to read it," suggested Dr. Bedloe diplomatically. Mr. Hanna paid no attention to the implied compliment. The Economic Man never wastes words.

"Books are of great service to the man of affairs in affording relaxation and rest to his tired mind," remarked Mr. Hanna, reflectively, blowing a cloud of tobacco smoke from his lips. "I find it a relief now and then to read fiction. Not tra-h, you know, but novels having some inherent atrength. When the house is quiet at midnight I enjoy a story by some author who really understands human nature." There was something in the speaker's voice

that suggested the question that followed: "You are fond of Dickens, Mr. Hanna?"

"Very," he answered emphatically. "Dickens was a wonderful man. His writings have always been a source of pleasure to me."

The President-maker permitted a retrospective moud to gain control of him. He looked for a moment a shade less like the Economic Man and a bit more like the Dreamer. The Spirit of the Past had broken into the Hotel Waldorf and-mirabile dictu-had laid hands upon Mark Hanna, the Man of the Present. Men and women, chatting, promenading, laughing—gay with the reaction that followed the tension of a great national crisis - surrounded our little group and cast curious glances now and then at the man who had made a triumphal entry from the shadows of political obscurity into the sunshine of international fame. "The great man is talking about the late tremendous conflict-perhaps about the spoils of victory," the onlookers whispered to each other. It is not too much to say that there would have been a mild panic in the lobby of the Hotel Waidorf that afternoon had it been bruited about that Warwick had laid aside for a time the carking cares of state and had wandered aimiessly into the flowery fields of letters. The sensation would have been increased had it been known that Mark Hanna, as he removed his black clear from his lips, turned to Dr. Bed-

"Years ago I went to a fancy-dress ball as Pickwick. Heigh-ho, I fear I've grown to look more like the old chap in reality since then. My figure was not so Pickwicklan as it is now."

Dr. Hedloe's eyes met mine. The same thought was in our minds. Mark Hanna and Pickwick! Was there, in all the teeming world of fiction, a character less like Hanna than the fussy old incompetent whose name is synonymous with the scheme that goes awry? Pickwick! That tender-hearted, rainbow-chasing blunderer, the incarnation of impotent pomposity, was not a Mark Hanna in anything but outward seeming. Not that Mark Hanna really looks like Pick wick. For once in his life the Economic Man had allowed his imagination to run away with him, when he said that the years had given him a closer likeness to the leader of the Pickwickians than be had held in his youth. Hanna actually looks as much like the accepted pic-tures of Pickwick as an iron knob resembles a ball of putty. Their girth may be equal, but the one is hard and the other soft.

"Another book that I admired in former years," went on Mr. Hanna reflectively, evidently unconscious of the fact that the throng in the lobby eagerly watched his lips from a distance, seemingly in expectation that streams of political pearls would soon issue from his mouth, "was Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' I have never had time to reread this wonderful

fiction I haven't time to speak in detail. There are a few strong men among them. The stream of rubbish that constantly flows from ephemeral pens is of no significance. Nothing can be per-manent that is not done with power and truth as aliles. There is an enormous amount of fiction published that is not worth reading. That fact, however, does not alter the force of what I said a moment ago, namely, that there are novels the reading of which is dis-tinctly beneficial to the man of affairs. There is no rest greater than that which results from the perusal of a story the interest of which is sufficiently great to drive away all thoughts of one's personal interests. To an overworked man a good novel is a complete vacatio "And your opinion of poetry, Mr. Hanna,

"I have no opinion of poetry," exclaimed the Economic Man, victously blowing smoke into the air, as though by this method he could waft into the void all epics, pastorals, lyrics, sonnets, songs, and satires the race of poets had ever begotten. "I have no opinion of poetry. I know little about it and care less." Dr. Bedloe said:

"Nevertheless, Mr. Hanna, a campaign ducted on the lines of the contest just ended has had an inspiring effect upon verse-makers, I have never known the poets of this country to espond to a great national orl is with more effect than during the last few months. Both in prose and verse our writers have been of service to our cause."

"They have, indeed," admitted Mr. Hanna cordially, "but I believe we were discussing poetry, not patriotism. Were we not? Surely literature, in the politician's definition of the word, is of great service in a Presidential campaign. Its influence during the recent struggle I would be the last man to deny."

To change the subject, I asked: "You are fond of the drama, Mr. Hanna?" "Intensely, I'm a great theatregoer. 'The play's the thing!' I'm blessed with a very broad sympathy, as far as the drama is concerned. I can enjoy only a certain kind of novel, but it's pretty poor play from which I can extract no amusement. I have attended the theatre with a good deal of regularity for years, and I must admit that I am seldom bered in a playhouse." "But you make a distinction between playsbetween ' A Hole in the Ground' and ' Hamlet,'

"Surely, There was one great playwright and his name was Shakespeare. The highest pleasure I have ever enjoyed at the theatre has been furnished by the famous exponents of the Shakespearean drama. When the choice is of fered to me, I always go to see a play of Shakespeare's in preference to any other."

for instance?"

It was not strange that at that moment I should have begun to formulate a working theory regarding the Economic Man, the being who is, according to Brooks Adams, the child of the age and the successor to the warrior and the man of imagination. The Economic Man is amused by Dickens, impressed by Victor Hugo, inspired by Shakespeare, and bored by all poets. His sympathy with literature, art, and the drama is real, but its channels are narrow and well defined. He looks upon books and plays as poultices to heal the wounds made by a pitiless world. He takes his reading and his play going as, in a way, a part of his medicine chest, Thackeray may serve the Economic Man as a narcoth and Shakespeare as a counter-irritant. Books, plays, nictures, are not to his mind of value in themselves, but are of service only in so far as they aid a man of affairs to continue his contest with an antagonistic world. Art is to him not a goddess, but a hand-maiden.

The above reflections are not intended as cen sure of Mr. Hanna's attitude toward letters and the drama. Wise is the man who conforms to his environment and who obeys the voice of the age in which he lives. Mr. Hanna's position in regard to art is not reprehensible- it is inevitable. He is the Economic Man, the incarnation of a commercial generation. In so far as circumstances have allowed him to study books and plays, his taste is not at fault. No man who admires Shakespeare, Hugo, and Dickens, and who scorns the petty prattlers of a generation that, so far as art is concerned, is prolific of pigmies and barren of giants can, be rashly dubbed a Philistine. Give such a man leisure in which to make reading not a drug but a business, and he will develop into a critic whose word will be as potent in literary realms as it

now is in the field of politics. Let it not be forgotten, when examining the attlinds of the Economic Man toward art, that it was "a nation of shopkeepers" that begat English literature. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that it is from men of the Mark Hanna type that the arts and sciences may receive their most substantial support. With this idea in mind I said to this maker of Presi-

dents, policies, and precedents: "I have heard it rumored, Mr. Hanna, that an effort is to be made to create a new bureau a seat in the Cabinet and bear the title of Secretary of Arts and Sciences."

All that is up-Pickwickian in the man's na ture came to the surface as he said coldly: "Understand me, my friend. I am neither filling of toffices nor creating new ones."

It had become necessary to explain my re mark to Mr. Hanna, who is constantly beset by tactless and persistent office-seekers. The proposition to which I refer, Mr. Hanna,

has not had its origin with men who seek personal aggrandizement. The broad claim is made that war -which in its essence is barbarism-is represented in the Cabinet by two departments. Arts, sciences, education-the characteristic features of advanced civilization-have no official standing in the President's conneil. Scientists, men of letters, and educators have begun to realize that the highest interests of our institutions would be advanced by the establishment of a department having charge of certain details that are not at presen

under governmental supervision." The Economic Man is suspicious of new ideas that do not originate with himself or from scources with which he is closely in touch. Mr Hanna arose, shook hands with Dr. Bedlos and myself, and vouchsafed no further comment upon the suggestion briefly outlined by my words. As he made his way through the respectful throng that had paid the homage of polite curiosity to the unconscious incarnation of our modern idol, success, I realized that I had obtained in that fleeting half hour a clearer grasp of the scope and limitations of the Econo mic Man than weeks of book study could beget. Indirectly, Mark Hanna had served as a con-

vincing essay on the age-end man of might. "Do you recall Emerson's words at the con clusion of his essay on 'Art'?" asked Dr. Hedlos cheerfully, as we reseated ourselves. "They seem pertinent to the occasion. As I remember them, they run as follows: 'In this country at this time the arts, the daughters of enthusiasm, do not flourish. The genuine offspring of our ruling passions we behold. Popular institutions, the school, the reading room, the telegraph, the Post Office, the exchange, the insurance company, and the immense harvest of economical inventions, are the fruit of the equality and boundless liberty of lucrative callings. These are superficial institutions. But as far as they accelerate the end of political freedom and national education, they are preparing the soul of man for fairer flowers and fruits in another age. For beauty, truth, and goodness are not obsolete; they spring eternal in the breast of man; they are as indigenous in Massachusetts as in Tuscany or the Isles of Greece." EDWARD S. VAN ZILE.

MONUMENT TO PARNELL.

Checks Aircady Coming In-An Entertain-

The Society of the Knights of St. Patrick has taken up the auggestion for the erection of a monument over the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell by his American admirers. At a meet ing on Thursday it was resolved that the society celebrate St. Patrick's day next year with an entertainment in one of the large halls of this city, the proceeds to be devoted to the monument fund. James Mitchel was elected Treasurer, and Henry D. Purroy delivered to him the \$500 which he had promised to subscribe to start the fund.

Other subscribers have sent in checks. The novel, but the impression made upon me by its first perusal has never been effaced. It is a great work of art. Of contemporary writers of great work of art.

STOLEN GOODS NOT DELIVERED. A Detective and a Stool Pigeon Spoil Zing-

ler's Came New BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5 .- Johnson & Johnson, manufacturing chemists of this city and New York, have been systematically robbed for the past year, Detective Charles A. Oliver says he obtained information that large quantities of menthol, iodoform, and beeswar were being sold by Jacob Zeigler and another employee to sold by Jacob Zeigler and another employee to drug firms in Newark and New York. Ziegler was employed in the blaster department at Johnson & Johnson's until a few months ago, when he obtained another place in the Neversip Horse Shoe Company works, which is connected with Johnson & Johnson's plant.

Detective Oliver says he arranged with a stranger to act as a stool pigeon and to purchase from Ziegler and the other employee \$50 worth of menthol, ideoform, and beeswax. The delivery was to be made at a canal boat near Bankers Dock on Monday night. Detective Oliver says he siept on the boat for three nights, and that on Thursday night Ziegler arrived and inquired for the man who was to purchase the goods.

goods.

A short interview followed, and Ziecler went away, returning with a basket containing several pounds of berswax and two bottles of iodeform. This he was about to hand over to the stack pieces when Detective Oliver placed him under arrest. According to Oliver. Ziegler made a confes-on implicating several youths employed in the

factory.

An investigation shows that within six months at least \$2,000 worth of stock has been stoon. The goods were smuggled out in dinner rails and lunch baskets. Ziegler has been released under bonds.

NEWAGE IN THE BRONX. Property Owners Sue the Village of White

Pinlus. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.-Charles Butler, President of the Union Theological Seminary, and Welcome G. Hitchcock, who own large

racts of land at Hartsdale and Scarsdale, have tracts of land at Hartsdale and Scarsdale, have commenced an action in the Supreme Court to prevent the vidings of White Plains from discharging the outflow from his sewage disposal works into the Bronx River and for damages for the injury to their lands.

The action, if decided against the village, would render valueless the sewerage system, which cost \$350,000, and besides would neprive every dwelling nous in the village, the new Bioomingdale Asylum, the county buildings, the new Westchester Temporary Home, and the House of Nazareth of a means of drainage.

Me sis, Butler and Hitchcock own sixty-seven acres of residence property through which the Bronx River runs for Loud feet. They ask that the village be restrained from using the disposal works or discharging sewage matter into the Bronx River.

Business Motices.

No Christmas and New Year's Table should e without a boule at Dr. SEIGLETS ANDOSTURA SETFUS the war of renowned appetizer of exquisite N. Ciark, Restaurateur, 23d St.-Monus and esti-ates for reciptions, rooms for dinners and suppers

ENGAGED

TUCK-BININNY, Mrs. and Mr. F. C. Dininny announce the engagement of their daughter Oleg Marie to Henry W. Tuck.

DIED. RONSON,-On Friday, Dec. 4, Albert Aronson,

in his tuth year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 213 West 44th st., on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 9:30 A. M. BOUGHTY.—At Suffern, N. Y., Dec. 3, Charles J. receive an answer promptly. I have four per-Doughty, late of Brooklyn, aged 76, Funeral services will be held on Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 P. M., at the Church of the New Jerusalem,

Clark at and Monroe place, Brooklyn. DUNN .- At 486 Manhattan av., Greenpoint, Long Island, Olive Dunn, aged 11 months, daughter of John S. and Mrs. Dunn. Interment at Bethel Cemetery, Staten Island,

HALL. On Thursd y afternoon, Dec. 3, 1890, at his residence, 16 West Soth at New York City. Philander D. Hall, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late resid Monday, Dec. 7, 1866, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

HO TT. -On Saturday, Dec. 5, 1896, James Otts Hoyt. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Haverhill, Mass., papers please copy. MANNING. On Thursday, Dec. 8, at Denver, Col.,

Dr. F. Arnold Manning, in the 38th year of his age. Funeral on Tuesday morning at South Coveniry. BOGERS,-At Flushing, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 4.

1896 Elizabeth Rocers, in her 76th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-tend her funeral from her late residence, 70 West Amity et., Flushing, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1:50 SEWELL.-Suddenly, of pueumonia, on Thursday,

Dec. 3, at her late residence 31 East 38th st., Caroline M. Sewell, widow of William Sewell. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday at 2 P. M. Friends are invited. THORN, -At her residence, 13 West 16th st., New

York, on Saturday evening, Dec. 5, 1896, Emily A. dow of William K. Thorn, in the 74th year of Notice of funeral hereafter.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-iem Railroad, 48 minutes ride from the Grand

Special Motices.

ABOUT YOUR HEAD AND HAIR, something new Approved by biggest medical and hority. The filley Exertic Combinatoric, is, this surely scientific remedy positively cures baidness, servous brataches, nouragist, dandruff, and restores olor to hat prematicely gray stops notes in the rad, clears and trightens the ruled. Read and investigated the trightens the ruled. Read and investigated the ruled by the ruled to the ruled by the ruled to the ruled by the ruled to the ruled by the rul

ALI FACIAL BLEMINHES, pock marks, wrinsies, scars, moles, apperbious hair, &c., permanently eradicated by electricity of HELEN PARKINSON, 38 West 21st st. FXCLUDE THE COLD.—Use Roebuck's weather strips in do re and windows. For sale or applied by Rockette, 173 Fution 20. N. V. and 14th st. and Hamilton av., Brooklyn. Telephone.

E. F. EBLE, Quantit Old Silver, 15 WEST 42D ST.

M. N. "QUIRE'S SON, 18 John st., N. Y.—Dia-monds, Piny Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware. ZANDER INSTITUTE, 20 West 59th st. Swedish Movements, Massage by Machinery. DEPONT'S ZYNOL stops loss of hair.

Religious Notices.

A TSOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND SSTILST, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. THOMAS DIXON in the Academy of Music at eries of sermous on the burning question of Evening services postponed; watch further notices TEMPLE OF REASON, 257 West 36th st. Subject: 8 P. M.

Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in INDISTRIBUTS? You can make twenty or more words, we feel sure, and if you do you will receive a good reward. To not use any letter more times than it appears in the word. I've no language except in this words spelled allike but with addifferent in-anine, can be thereby the once. The major deficient in-anine, can be taked but once. The my dictionary Piprails, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, proper nouns allowed. Anything that is a begittingthe word will be allowed. Wors, it out in this manner; in this, indications, no, not not, nots, and, dust, dusts, us, sit, sits, ac. Us, these wirds in your list. The mullisher of W man, would be allowed to the person able to make the fargest list of words from the retires in the word INDISTRIBITS (\$8.00 for the second lar-est, \$10.00 for the third, \$8.00 for the second lar-est, \$10.00 for the third, \$8.00 for the second lar-est, \$10.00 for the third, \$8.00 for the second lar-est, \$10.00 for the third, \$8.00 for the second lar-est, \$10.00 for the third, \$8.00 for the second lar-est, \$10.00 for the third, \$8.00 for the second lar-est, \$10.00 for the third. ny mercantile agency for our stand is now. Address J. H. Pi UMMER. sule Court Building. New York City

BRENTANO'S CHRISTMAS BOOK BULLETIN. A list with prices of all Holiday Literature and Current Books on All Subjects

B. Altman&Co.

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Daniell & Sons, GLOVES.

A handsome Christmas Gift at comparatively little cost. cash purchase from an importer anxious to unload a too heavy stock enables us to offer Ladies' English Dogskin Gloves, 4 large buttons, new goods, new colors, Taus, Reds, Browns, but a trifle above half price,

half a dozen Pairs for \$3.90. BROADWAY,

8th and 9th Streets BRYAN'S HEAVY MAIL.

He Hasn't Caught Up with His Correspondence Since Election OMARA, Neb., Dec. 5,-William J. Bryan has given out the following statement: 'I hope that those who have written me since the election will not be impatient if they do not

receive an answer promptly. I have four persons assisting with my correspondence, but we are considerably behind. The mail exceeded 2.500 letters per day for a while after the election, and even now I could not answer the letters as fast as they arrive if I could spend every bour of the day at the work. Other work prevents me giving my whole time to correspondence. ence.

I shall do the best I can to answer all letters as soon as possible after receipt, and I hope my friends will pardon the delay."

Electrical Workers to Be Housed In.

The electrical contractors have decided that. beginning with this week, electrical workers will not be required to work during the winter in buildings which have not glass or sheeting to protect the workmen from the cold. The members of the Electrical Workers' Union say they will be able to do better and more work under this arrangement, as when their hands, are numbed with cold it takes a day to do the work ordinarily done in several hours, and the work is not done so thoroughly.

The Electrical Workers' Union decided some time ago in favor of demanding an advance of wages from \$3 to \$4 a day, beginning with Jan. 1, 1807. They have now decided to notify the contractors that the demand will not be made until Jan. 1, 1808, in order that the contractors may be prepared for it. sheeting to protect the workmen from the cold.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CINIATURE ALMANAC—FILIS DAT. Sun rises.... 710 | Sun sets... 4 83 | Moon sets.. 6 98 Sandy Hook, 821 | Gov. Island. 845 | Hell Gate. 1084

Arrived-SATURDAY, Dec. 5. Se New York, Passew, Southampton Nov. 22
Se Mansdam, Potjer, Roiterdam Nov. 25
Se Mansdam, Potjer, Roiterdam Nov. 25
Se Menemsha, Shailwick, Swansea Nov. 10,
Se California, Mitcheell, Gibraitar Nov. 10,
Se Ardber, Nelson, Shiridis Nov. 17,
Se Yumuri, Matheson, Santa Maria,
Se Hovelus, Carnan, Permanbuco,
Se Mexico, Corell, Havima,
Se Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans,
Se Kenthoe, Chichester, Charleston,
Se Semilhoe, Bearse, Charleston,
Se Semilhoe, Bearse, Charleston,
Se Honooke, Rosz, Norfolk,
Se Lobanon, Robinson, Hoston,
Se City of New Bedford, Sibber, Fall River,
For later arrivates affect Pare 1.

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ARRIVES OFT.

Sa Deutschland, from New York for Hamburg, at Nieuwe Waterweg.

Sa Hindoo, from New York, at Hull.

Sa Darial, from New York, at Liverpool.

Sa Diewdower, from New York, at Queenstown.

Sa Hesperia, from New York, at Liverpool.

Sa Devic, from New York, at Liverpool.

Sa Cevic, from New York, at Liverpool.

Sa Cevic, from New York, at Pymouth.

Sa Perial, from New York, at Hamburg.

Sa Laiser Wilhelm II., from New York, at Naples.

Sa Carib Prince, from New York, at Rivenes Ayres.

Sa Wordsworth, from New York, at Biontevideo.

Sa Pania, from New York, at Boottevideo.

Sa Pania, from New York, at Boottevideo.

stoffran. Sa Jersey City, from New York for Brittol, passed ow Head. Sa Fulda, from Mediterranean ports for New York, used St. Michael's.

SAILED PROM FOREIGN PORTS Salla Bourgogne, from Havre for New York.
Salla Bourgogne, from Havre for New York.
Sallane, from Liverpool for New York.
Sallane, from Liverpool for New York.
Sallane, from Hamburg for New York.
Sallane, from Massina, or New York.
Sallane, from Massina, or New York.
Sallane, from Sallane, or New York.
Sallane, from Sallane, from New York.
Sallane, from St. Lucia for New York.

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Se Goldsboro, from Philadelphia for New York.

GUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. SISOFRE! FREE!

GOLD Women

Who can form the greatest number of words from the interesting in the street of the st 3:00 P. M.

Gibraltar ... Liverpool ... Harter pool ... Artwerp ... a raidy, Lec. 9. Inse Thursday, Dec. 10. braltar

Nov. 30 Nov. 27 Nov. 28 Nov. 23 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec. 4

Spree Norwegian Mississippi Lamputas Southampton Liverpool Hamburg